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WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1869.

[No. 3.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 19, 1869.

OBITUARY.

Since the last Annual Meeting five of the Vice-Presidents of the Society have been removed by death, viz: Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, for eighteen years the esteemed President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, one of our most influential as well as earliest friends; Hon. EDWARD COLES, of Pennsylvania, who, in 1819, emancipated and settled in Illinois the slaves whom he had inherited from his father's estate, and, in 1855, made himself a Life Director of this Society by the contribution of one thousand dollars; Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, ever ready and willing to do anything in his power for the welfare of his fellow-men; and Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, of New York, who rendered valuable services as a Manager of the Society during his residence in this city.

Two of the Delegates who attended the meeting of the Board of Directors one year ago, have also ceased from their labors, viz: Hon. GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, of New York, one of the early supporters of this enterprise, and who witnessed the departure of the first emigrants for Western Africa, and gave the closing months of his life, even to his last day, to the labor of raising funds for the promotion of the cause; and HENRY H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of New York, whose interest in the work of African Colonization was intelligent and abiding, contributing steadily and liberally of his means for its promotion.

It is proper to mention the death of HUGH DAVEY EVANS, Esq., of Maryland, President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, having been officially connected with it since its organization. His most important service in this regard was the formation of a code of laws for Maryland in Liberia, the merits of which are so great that eminent jurists have declared that few States in the American Union but would be benefited by its adoption.

In the removal of these Vice-Presidents and laborers, this Society is bereaved of great public and private worth, and of efficient aid in its work of benevolence and philanthropy.

FINANCES.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1st, 1868, was.....	\$8,425 51
The receipts for the succeeding twelve months have been from	
Donations.....	26,009 99
Legacies.....	16,794 37
Other sources, including \$6,681.25 from sale of invested funds.....	13,836 41
Making a total of.....	65,066 28
The payments have been for the transportation of emigrants from their homes to the port of embarkation and for their support on the voyage and for the first six months after landing in Liberia.....	30,664 54
For repairs and sailing the ship Golconda.....	15,609 92
The Government of Liberia for the care of recaptured Africans, and for salaries of Secretaries and Agents at home and in Liberia; paper and printing the African Repository; taxes and insurance on Colonization Building; counsel fees in litigated Will cases, and postage, printing, and other expenses.....	17,114 17
Making a total of.....	63,388 63
Balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1868.....	1,677 65

During the last three years our Treasury has been enriched with about seventy thousand dollars from the estate of one who had long been a generous friend—the late Eben Fairchild, Esq., of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and within the last few weeks some six thousand dollars, the result of legacies specifically devised by the late Hon. Edward Coles, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These estates are closed—the assistance thus ren-

dered to the great cause, which the testators loved in life, has been most timely and providential.

Appreciating the high purposes for which this Society and Liberia were founded and which they promise to fulfill, Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, has lately magnanimously transmitted his contribution of one thousand pounds, (\$6,606.14,) "to be laid out in sending persons to Liberia in whom it is unmistakably evident that they have the highest welfare of Africa at heart." Such liberality shall never be forgotten, and it is hoped may be followed by the liberal and wealthy at home and abroad.

The financial prospects of the Society cannot but be contemplated with solicitude. During the war the expenditures were diminished in consequence of the suspension of emigration to Africa. Thus a fund accumulated, which has been used to meet the increased calls for passage. Within the last three years the Society's outlays have exceeded the receipts by sixty-three thousand dollars. The excess in the Treasury is thereby almost exhausted, and if its income be not speedily and largely augmented the work must be considerably reduced.

EMIGRANTS SENT.

The Golconda, which was mentioned one year ago to have sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, with 312 emigrants, anchored off Monrovia, December 24, 1867, after a pleasant passage of thirty six days. Visiting Cape Mount and Grand Bassa, and landing the people destined for those points, she left Monrovia, January 26, and arrived at Baltimore, March 10.

The Golconda cleared at Baltimore, April 21, and at Savannah, May 14, on her fourth voyage for Liberia, with four hundred and fifty-one emigrants, the majority of whom were from Georgia, viz: twelve from Savannah, five from Augusta, twenty-five from Sparta, thirty-seven from Marion, and two hundred and four from Columbus; twelve from Mobile and thirty-nine from Eufaula, Alabama; forty-two from Columbus, Mississippi; sixty-five from Ridge, South Carolina; nine from Nashville, Tennessee; and one from Washington, D. C.

They chose as their places of settlement: Monrovia, sixty-nine; Cape Palmas, ninety; and Grand Bassa, two hundred and ninety-two.

Of the avocations, sixty-five of the adult males reported themselves as farmers, eleven carpenters, seven blacksmiths, four shoemakers, four barbers, two house-painters, two confectioners, one plasterer, one bricklayer, one butcher, one gardener, one coppersmith, and one engineer. Sixty-eight could read, and forty could read and write.

Of church communicants forty-four were connected with the Methodist denomination and sixty-two with the Baptist. Five were ministers of the Gospel, one of them being accompanied by two of the deacons and some thirty members of his former congregation.

Many of the farmers and mechanics were supplied with tools. Turning lathes and machinery for grist and saw mills, for which ample water-power abounds in Liberia, were taken by several parties; and no charge was made for the transportation of all such articles. A few took considerable merchandise and cash with them. One man is known to have had eight hundred dollars in gold when he embarked.

Preparations had been made for the passage of as many emigrants as the Golconda could comfortably accommodate, and it was a great disappointment that so many failed when so many wanted to go. A good margin had been reserved for failures. But some from one cause and some from another did not make their appearance, and there was no time left for others to take their places.

It is asserted, by the worthy leader of the expected party of one hundred persons from Halifax, North Carolina, that the letter containing an order for their transportation to Baltimore to embark was "taken from the post office and kept by another man" than him to whom it was addressed, and telegrams sent to him were not delivered until too late to reach the vessel.

A prominent citizen of Sparta, Georgia, wrote, April 29th:

"Four days of election in this State last week has made the black man hope for better things than Liberia. After all the names I had yesterday, professing to be good and true, only twenty-five, little and big, made their appearance and left to-day in the cars for Savannah, and these were beset on all sides, but stood the storm."

Touching the applicants at Mobile, Alabama, the esteemed Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in that city, states—

“Two-thirds of the people (some of whom had disposed of their furniture) backed out. Great influence was exerted by a number of gentlemen to prevent their departure.”

The Golconda dropped anchor off Monrovia, June 19, and touching at Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas to land the emigrants, set sail for Baltimore, where she arrived September 7, having had a pleasant run of thirty-two days from Monrovia.

Two young men from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were landed at Grand Bassa, June 30, having reached the coast in a trader, and their six months' support defrayed by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The number of emigrants sent during the year were four hundred and fifty-three, or one hundred and eighty less than in 1867; and the total emigration under the auspices of the Colonization Society and at its expense, twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety five persons.

It was deemed expedient to intermit the customary fall expedition, as there were not sufficient funds in the Treasury or at command to send a suitable company of people in the Golconda, and a charter was accepted for her to Liverpool, where she can be coppered and put in order for future service much cheaper than in this country. She cleared from Baltimore September 27, and arrived at Liverpool December 2. Her return is expected in time to start next May on the regular spring voyage for Liberia.

Table showing the number of emigrants and the places where they settled in Liberia by the several trips of the Golconda.

PLACE.	TIME OF SAILING.				TOTAL.
	Nov. 21, 1866.	May 30, 1867.	Nov. 18, 1867.	May 18, 1868.	
Cape Mount.....	155	.....	49	.....	204
Carysburg.....	181	53	.....	.....	234
Sinou.....	206	76	.....	.....	282
Cape Palmas.....	58	60	.....	90	208
Monrovia.....	.....	10	.....	69	79
Grand Bassa.....	.....	122	263	292	677
	600	321	312	451	1684

Of the foregoing emigrants, three hundred and twenty-nine of the male adults were of some fixed industrial pursuit; one hundred and one could read and write, and two hundred and seventeen could read; and four hundred were communicants of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist denominations—fifteen being licensed Ministers of the Gospel; thus demonstrating our work to be largely missionary in its operation, as we send not merely a few missionaries, but a whole colony of civilized people; and they, too, of the same race, and having a common origin and the same sympathies of those among whom they go.

THE PEOPLE IN THEIR NEW HOMES.

It will be noticed that about three times as many emigrants located at Grand Bassa as at either of the other places named. Our agent there, Mr. Daniel F. Smith, thus reports, under date of October 5, 1868:—

“Since the first company of 122 persons have been off of the Society, they have dispersed in different parts of this county—mostly at Finley—are doing well, and have as fair prospects for future usefulness as any; and, I venture to say, far better than they could possibly have had in the United States. The present condition of this, and the succeeding party of 263, is as good and better than any emigrants, not wealthy, could be expected to find in any country. They continue in the enjoyment of good health, and are busy in cultivating their farms, and making preparations for living. During the session of our last Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the Petit Jury was composed almost entirely of these new comers, and they acted with as much propriety and good sense as any of our jurors do. Some might suppose that there would be a general cry, ‘I want to go back,’ but I can report that such is not the case. They seem to be satisfied—at least so they tell me—and they speak very freely to me on the subject.”

Mr. Alexander Herron, an emigrant from Columbus, Georgia, wrote as follows to the Rev. Mr. Cook, of that city, who has since joined him in Grand Bassa County:—

“We do not find it as warm as in America in summer, and as for what you have heard about Liberia, it is all true. It is

a good country, I assure you. You may know that I think so, for there is nothing to induce me to come back to America. I have nothing to discourage me, but everything says come. Our money is in the earth, and all that is required is to work. No person that expects to make a living by labor will fall out with the place. I want you to see some of the Woodfolk family and tell them that this is the place for them. Remember me to all the churches and inquiring friends."

Mr. Henry Pearson thus addressed his son at Sparta, Georgia:—

"The Lord has graciously blessed me thus far in permitting me to reach Cape Palmas, and I am perfectly contented. Say to all my friends, colored and white, that I am not at Cuba, as many said I'd be, but I am safe at Cape Palmas, where I am perfectly free and happy, and living under a Government of my own color. Here I enjoy the sweet blessings of freedom to the highest degree. Here we have churches where we can worship God without fear of disturbance; and schools where our children are taught in the things of wisdom, both spiritual and temporal. Oh! it is a fine country; therefore come and be forever free and happy, and your children after you."

The following are extracts from a letter from Rev. Hardy Ryan, formerly a member of the Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed to the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., and published by him in the New Orleans Advocate:—

"I to-day inform you that I am safe at Monrovia. One lone star waves over our happy land—a good country for freedmen. Doctor, my dear brother, I am now a good deal nigher Jerusalem than I was there. Tell my brethren here is a field large for them. I am fifteen miles from the tribe from which my grandfather came out. I am glad to say that I have returned to my native home. I did not come here to forsake my field of labor. I thought I had a good opening to return to preach to my people—where the Gospel is much needed. Oh! that we had a thousand ministers to commence this mighty work! There are two things here to do, one is to civilize, the

other to Christianize. This is a good country for freedmen to live. The ground is rich. Industry and economy, in a few years, will make it the star of the world."

APPLICATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

In various parts of the United States numbers continue to look to Liberia, with the double purpose of improving their own condition and aiding in the spread of civilization and Christianity among the natives of Africa. In each case the movement is not influenced by any agency of the Colonization Society, but spontaneous, the result of their own inquiries and reflections.

Since the departure of our last expedition, applications for passage to Liberia have been received from parties residing at or near Portland, Maine; Wilkins, Pennsylvania; Windsor, Roxobel, St. John, and Halifax, North Carolina; Ridge, Mullin's Depot, and Mars' Bluff, South Carolina; Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Columbus and Sharon, Mississippi; Sparta and Columbus, Georgia; and Dover and Nashville, Tennessee.

The following copy of one of these applications, from a colored member of the Legislature of Alabama, is given as showing the motives and the character and promise of usefulness of those applying:

"I write to inquire if there can be transportation furnished for emigrants to Liberia. If so, when will your next vessel sail, and where from? There are several families in the vicinity of this place that desire to go out as soon as possible. I am of the opinion that Africa is the black man's only hope in this world. There is not, to my mind, a shadow of hope for equal rights and justice in this land, and, therefore, no inducement for a colored man who loves freedom and its train of blessings to continue here. I am now ready and willing to cast in my lot with the noble band who are struggling in Liberia for Africa's moral redemption; that she may be given to our children as an earthly heritage for succeeding generations. There are among those desiring to emigrate from this section, carpenters, brickmasons, plasterers, farmers, ministers, &c., &c. Nearly all of the children can read, and many of them write legible hands."

An intelligent young man who visited one of the companies above named reports:

"I saw the most of them, and they are a fine lot of hard-working, respectable people, all possessing some handicraft, and, as far as I could judge, strong in their convictions. Their leader is a marvel of energy and zeal. He has over two hundred emigrants, and from the judgment he exercised in selecting them, there is no need of my making remarks."

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

Peace, and agricultural and commercial development, continue to prevail in Liberia. In the last annual message of President Warner it is stated that the revenue for the year ending September 30, was more than one-third greater than that for 1863, with decided prospects of increase.

On the 14th of September, 1867, the House of Representatives, "having carefully assorted and counted the votes polled at the biennial election, held May 7, 1867, for President and Vice-President," declared Rev. James S. Payne and Hon. Joseph T. Gibson to have been elected respectively to those offices.

Mr. Payne was inaugurated President January 6, 1868, and immediately entered on his duties. The new incumbent was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1819; was taken to Monrovia, when ten years of age, by his father, Rev. David M. Payne; received his education in the colony; entered the Liberia Conference of the Methodist E. Church in 1840; visited this country, and was ordained by Bishop Janes in 1848, and was appointed to prominent positions, until a failure of voice, in 1859, compelled him to desist from the active duties of the ministry.

Mr. Payne is the fourth President of Liberia. A leading purpose of his administration is stated to be to bring about a closer and more friendly intercourse between the citizens of the Republic proper and the more advanced interior tribes, with a view of having the latter incorporated into their political institutions, and form one people with them. This aboriginal population is represented (not having been brought into contact with those deleterious influences to which the Coast tribes

have been subjected) as possessing much national independence and force, fond of agriculture and trade, and as promising most hopeful subjects for the progress of Christian civilization.

THE LIBERIA COLLEGE.

This institution, established in 1851, has now suitable buildings at Monrovia for its needs for some years to come; a library of several thousand volumes, with a fund of five thousand dollars for its increase, and an able faculty, all of African descent and acclimated. Two classes have been conducted through the entire collegiate course, and a Preparatory Department is in active operation.

Schools and seminaries of learning are greatly needed in Liberia. With a population of several thousand civilized inhabitants increased by continual accessions from immigration, and of several hundred thousand natives in the process of civilization, foreign aid is indispensable for their support.

It has been estimated that in the last six years about six millions of dollars have been contributed by one hundred and twenty-five donors toward founding or endowing thirty-two Universities and Colleges and nine Theological Seminaries, all for the benefit of the young men of the United States.

This is well—noble; but will not some of the friends of Liberia secure for themselves the honor of founding and perpetuating the literary institutions of that struggling Republic, thus becoming the benefactors of a benighted race and a vast continent?

The value of Liberia College as an important instrumentality in the diffusion of light and truth, and the encouraging efforts in this country, at this time, of its able and judicious President, Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, were recognized and commended by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at their late annual meeting, as follows:

“It has occurred to your Committee to suggest that, in addition to the educational facilities supplied by the Board, the College of Liberia may become very hopeful in meeting the want so deeply felt by the Missions of educated native pastors. That institution is in need of funds, and it is hoped its worthy President, Roberts, now in this country, will not

be permitted to return without carrying back generous benefactions for the College. In what way can Christians, having the ability, more effectually give an impulse to that institution, and, at the same time, subserve the interests of our Missions in Africa, than by endowing scholarships in the College for native converts preparing for the Ministry?"

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

To meet the rapidly increasing wants of the trade between England and the West Coast of Africa, THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY announce that they intend to start, early this year, the Bonny, the first of three steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool to Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Old Calabar, and Fernando Po. These vessels are being specially constructed on the Clyde, and will make the third line of steamers plying between the two continents.

The commercial marine of Liberia is stated to consist of forty-seven vessels, of which four belong at Cape Mount, fifteen at Monrovia, thirteen at Grand Bassa, and fifteen at Cape Palmas. To these have been added the new schooner "James M. Waterbury," dispatched from New York, April 28, 1868, in charge of a colored captain, mate, and crew, to a young and enterprising firm of Liberians at Monrovia.

The Legislatures of the States of Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire have recently passed resolutions urging the Federal Government to establish, at an early day, regular steamship mail service with Liberia, as it has with so many other countries. Petitions to Congress have been signed by influential citizens favoring this measure, and also praying for the passage of an act admitting the products of Liberia into the ports of the United States free of duties. This Society memorialized Congress, at its last session, for an appropriation for the transmission of a monthly mail direct from this country to Liberia and back, and for aid to meet the numerous applications for passage to that Republic.

The growth of Liberia and its special relations to this country, the preference of her people for commercial exchange with our citizens, the virgin market to be opened to American

manufactures, and the facilities which would be afforded for emigration, call for such action by the National authorities as will afford direct and regular communication between our ports and those of the daughter Republic in Africa, and will remove that discrimination which compels Liberian products to seek other markets.

OUR WORK.

Before closing this report it may be well to suggest two reasons which should, at this time especially, excite the interest and call forth the liberal contributions of every patriot, philanthropist, and Christian.

FIRST. Conceding the right of the colored people of this country to continue here, and the advantage to the dominant race that they should remain, yet is it not their privilege and for their interest to migrate to their ancestral continent, where they can hope to attain to the full manhood and vigor of an independent national life; to a land apparently reserved for them, and particularly adapted to their capabilities and wants?

SECOND. Do not the dispensations of Providence seem to indicate that Africa is to be rescued from heathen darkness and blessed with the light of Christian civilization mainly, by her own exiled children returning with the arts of civilization and the ordinances of religion? One of the noticeable movements of the day is the growing desire on the part of the most industrious, enterprising, intelligent, and pious of the colored men of the South to remove to Liberia, not only in the hope of improving their own condition, but by the higher and holier motive of doing what they can for the redemption of their fatherland. Shall this country thus pay back to Africa a portion of the great debt due her?

In a work of such magnitude and of such importance, let the friends of the race unite their prayers and continue their efforts until, under the Divine blessing, the waste places of Ethiopia "become fair as Eden, and fruitful as the garden of the Lord."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1868.

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Received Donations and Collections	\$23,009 99	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants	\$30,664 54
" Legacies	16,794 37	" Sailing expenses and repairs of Golconda	15,609 92
" Interest on Investments	3,150 58	" Taxes and Insurance on Colonization Building	786 38
" Investments realized	6,681 25	" Paper and Printing "The African Repository"	1,672 00
" Rents from Colonization Building	2,288 55	" The Government of Liberia, balance for support of Recaptured Africans	477 42
" Subscriptions for "The African Repository"	164 35	" Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Circulars, Stationery, Postages, &c.	7,057 36
" Earnings of ship Golconda	779 13	" Salaries and Travelling expenses of Agents and expenses of Litigated Will cases, &c.	6,182 09
" Passage and expenses of emigrants	302 55	" Operations in Liberia, including salaries of Agents and Physicians	938 92
" Sundries	470 00	Disbursements	63,388 63
Balance on hand January 1, 1868	56,640 77	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1869	1,677 65
Receipts	8,425 51	Total	65,066 28
Total	65,066 28		

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1868, and found them correctly kept and properly vouched.

JOSEPH S. ROPES,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1869.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, was held in the First Baptist Church, 13th street, near G, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 19, 1869, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., of Boston.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York, Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, of Liberia, and the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the gentlemen who have favored us with addresses this evening, and that copies be requested for publication.

The benediction was pronounced by the pastor of the church, Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., when the Society adjourned, to meet at their rooms to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869.

The American Colonization Society met at their rooms this day pursuant to adjournment, President Latrobe in the chair

The minutes of the last annual meeting and of the meeting held last evening were read and approved.

The Chair appointed the Rev. Drs. Maclean and Abercombie and Hon. D. S. Gregory a Committee to nominate a President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and nominating the Hon. William C. Alexander, of New Jersey, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York, and James B. Hosmer, Esq., of Connecticut, as additional Vice Presidents. The Committee also recommended that the year of their first election be hereafter given to each on the records of the Society.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

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| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware. |
| 1835. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Ala. | 1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York. | 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Mississippi. |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia. | 1854. Rev. Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., Ky. |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey. | 1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1854. Henry Stoddard, Esq., Ohio. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England. | 1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois. |
| 1841. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Mass. | 1854. Hon. Edward Bates, Missouri. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri. |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O. | 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1855. Hon. Henry Dutton, Connecticut. |
| 1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me. | 1856. Hon. George F. Patten, Maine. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia. |
| 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia. | 1859. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia. | 1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., N. J. |
| 1849. Hon. Robert J. Walker, D. C. | 1861. Richard T. Haines, Esq., N. J. |
| 1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1861. Hon. John Bell, Tennessee. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island. |
| 1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey. | 1892. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn. | 1896. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi. | 1899. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., N. H. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at such place as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

Attest,

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1869.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and at his request the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of New Jersey, led in prayer.

William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Rev. Drs. Tracy and Maclean and Hon. Peter Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts be invited to sit with us during the deliberations of the Board, and we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our great gratification at seeing the first President of Liberia at this meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 21, 22, and 23, 1868, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that body. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Annual Statement of the Executive Committee was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement and accompanying papers be accepted and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees, and that the Statement be printed with the Minutes of the Board.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EFFORTS TO COLLECT FUNDS.—Early in the year, Dr. Tracy prepared, as requested by the Board, an appeal for funds, which we had printed in the form of a letter and circulated all over the country. We prepared different headings to different classes of persons, viz: One to the people generally; one to clergymen, urging them to preach a sermon and take up a collection,

one to Legislators of the several States, asking them for an appropriation; one to newspapers, accompanied by a paragraph for insertion as editorial. *Eleven thousand* of these circulars were mailed. The newspapers in all parts of the country noticed it favorably, and many of them spoke earnestly on the subject. Many generous and encouraging responses were received, but the grand result did not come up to our hopes.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.—Special efforts have been made to have the subject brought before the State Legislatures, especially of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee. In some of them it was formally introduced, but in only one was an appropriation made. New Jersey gave three thousand dollars, to be paid in three annual payments.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.—The subject has been brought before the various religious bodies, and resolutions passed commending it anew to the churches, especially in its missionary bearings on the welfare of Africa.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.—A memorial from the Society was presented to Congress, asking for a contract to carry a monthly mail, in sailing vessels, to Liberia, and one hundred dollars for every person colonized. Efforts have been made with the Committees, to whom the subject was referred, but no action, as yet, has been taken on it. Petitions were also presented from some four thousand colored people, asking Congress to send them to Liberia, or to make an appropriation to enable this Society to do it. But Congress did neither.

SALE OF ILLINOIS LAND.—In order to raise money to defray the expenses of the Spring expedition, we sold our Illinois land, three hundred and twenty acres, for eight thousand dollars, cash. Thus, the donation of Daniel Huey, Esq., the valued friend of the Society, small when made, considered worth enough to constitute him a Life Director, has yielded many fold.

THE NAME OF THE SHIP.—Application was made to Congress to change the name of the "Golconda" into the "Mary Caroline Stevens." Congress took no action on the subject, for reasons assigned by the Hon. Charles O'Neill, of the House, and member of the Committee who had it in charge, "that the Committee on Commerce were not willing to depart from the course which has been followed for years past—not to change the name of any merchant vessel, and hence he had been directed to report adversely to our application."

CLASS OF EMIGRANTS SENT.—Those members of the Board present, who attended either of its sessions during the period of the late war, will doubtless remember with what regret the effects of that mighty contest on the primary object of the Society was considered—the number of persons sent to Liberia in 1861 being 55; in 1862, 65; in 1863, 26; and in 1864, 23, or a total of 169 in four years—and this notwithstanding constant "effort to present to the people of color the benefits offered by their emigration to their own land and Government in Africa."

It will, also, be remembered, that the action of January 18, 1865, and the appropriation of \$10,000 for the transportation to Liberia of some of the residents of Barbados, W. I., were based on the fact of the suspension of emigration by "the free people of color of the United States," and, as stated by the Committee of the Board on that subject, "the urgent want of increased numbers in some of the settlements of that country. Sinou and Cape Palmas, and even Bassa, are particularly in want of increased population, and it is highly desirable that their numbers shall be increased as early and as rapidly as possible."

And it will further be remembered with what gratification the evidence of a revival of emigration among our own people of color was hailed; and that the Executive Committee have each year been enjoined and directed by the Board "to use the means at their command to carry on the work of sending all proper emigrants that shall offer."

The Executive Committee have faithfully endeavored to carry out not only the expressed wishes, but the spirit of the action of the Board of Directors, touching this important subject, and they beg to refer to the accompanying Annual Report of the Society, as exhibiting the gratifying fact that of the 1,684 persons sent in our own ship in 1866, 1867, and 1868, an unusually large proportion were communicants of some evangelical denomination, a goodly number could read and write, and the varied and most useful industrial pursuits were well represented. These people were stated, on respectable authority, to be industrious, moral, and intelligent, and to be justly considered as a desirable acquisition to Liberia. Communications from several of the parties themselves were most creditable to the intelligence and Christian sentiments of the writers.

1. The "Golconda," on her first voyage in our service, carried six hundred persons of both sexes and varied ages. They came in about equal numbers, it may be said, from Macon, Georgia, and were recommended by Rev. W. H. Robert, a gentleman of high repute and who manifested the liveliest concern in the movement; from Newberry, South Carolina, not only endorsed but accompanied to the ship by Henry Summer, Esq., a leading lawyer of that place and section; from Columbia, South Carolina, recommended by Miss Gregg, who went with them to Cape Palmas, she being under appointment as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and from Knoxville, Tennessee, the party having been raised and brought to the port of embarkation by Rev. H. W. Erskine, then Attorney General of Liberia, who ought to be qualified to pass upon the quality of emigrants offering for his adopted country. The six hundred were in Charleston, South Carolina, from ten days to three weeks before proceeding to sea, and most of this time were on board of the "Golconda," as were Mr. Erskine, Dr. I. H. Snowden, physician at Sinou, and Rev. John Seys, D. D., Minister Resident of the United States to Liberia. Each of these gentlemen had fair opportunity of judging the character of the emigrants, and each of them spoke approvingly of them as promising well for themselves and for Liberia. Dr. Seys said to the Corre-

sponding Secretary of the Society, who, with a view to attend to the dispatch of the people, had taken up his abode on the ship, that they were "vastly superior to those sent before the war."

2. The second expedition of three hundred and twenty-one persons, consisted of one hundred and sixteen from Mullen's Depot, nineteen from Aiken, forty-nine from Newberry, and seventy-two from Charleston, South Carolina; forty-five from Macon and eight from Columbus, Georgia; and twelve from Philadelphia and other points. Those in South Carolina and Georgia were visited—the majority of them twice—by the Corresponding Secretary, and their friends, white and colored, represented them to be industrious, moral, and intelligent. In this connection, Rev. Dr. Wills, of Macon, Georgia, and Henry Summer, Esq., of Newberry, South Carolina, may be named as responsible authority.

3. Of the three hundred and twelve emigrants by the third trip of our vessel, two hundred and fifty-five were from Columbus, Georgia, they having been previously visited by the Corresponding Secretary and the late Rev. Robert F. Hill, of Liberia. The latter stated that his "little Republic would be blessed if people equal to these would be sent out;" and he showed his faith and convictions in this regard by persuading them to settle at Bassa, where he resided, their preferences being to locate at Sinou, where some of them had near relatives and many more had old acquaintances. Forty-nine others were from Dover, Tennessee, who were brought to Charleston by Rev. J. E. Weir, and who, like Mr. Hill, deemed them too good to go to any other settlement than Cape Mount, where he lived, and which, he said, is "the best place in all Africa." Our revered and experienced Honorary Secretary, Rev. Mr. Gurley, was a passenger in the ship on this voyage, and he speaks of the people as belonging to "the trades and occupations common to the Freedmen of the South," and as of excellent moral and Christian worth.

4. The four hundred and fifty-one emigrants despatched last May in the "Golconda" were recommended: those from Augusta, Georgia, by Robert Campbell, Esq., one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of the Society; from Sparta, Georgia, by Dr. E. M. Pendleton; from Columbus, Georgia, by Mr. L. W. Monroe, a worthy and wealthy man of color, who is preparing to remove to Liberia, and whose eldest son and family were passengers; from Mobile, Alabama, by Major James Gillette, Agent of the Freedman's Bureau; from Ridge, South Carolina, by Rev. E. F. Horne; and from Nashville, Tennessee, by General W. P. Carlin, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of that State.

General R. K. Scott, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of South Carolina, and now Governor of the State, saw many of the emigrants while they were in Charleston, and Rev. M. French, also connected at that time with the Bureau, and who preached to them on the ship, expressed much gratification at their good appearance and deserving character and as promising well for Liberia. All who visited them uttered similar sentiments as to their merits. The *Charleston News* remarked: "As a general thing, the

emigrants were well dressed and appeared to be superior to the common field hands. They were well supplied with money, and many of them took out an abundance of clothes and planting utensils. They were all in high spirits, had evidently studied the subject, and had fully determined to sunder the ties which connected them with this country and seek a new home on African soil."

Rev. Isaac N. Brinkerhoff, Cashier of the Freedman's Savings Bank at Savannah, Georgia, kindly preached on two occasions to the company gathered in that city last Spring, and expressed his most agreeable surprise at their promising bearing, general intelligence, and moral and Christian worth. The same may be said of the late George W. Fahnestock, Esq., formerly a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who spent an afternoon with them at their quarters. The *Savannah Freedman's Standard* said: "These emigrants are intelligent and industrious; all of them of the better class of the colored people."

General O. O. Howard remarked to a sub-Committee of your Committee, in an interview with him last April, "that it pained him to have such worthy people leave the country; that the Society did not get those drawing rations or inmates of the Hospitals, to go to Liberia, but those that could not well be spared—i. e., the very cream of the colored population."

Messrs. Marshall & Son, merchants of long residence and experience at Charleston, South Carolina, and well conversant with the people of color, wrote, October 10, 1868—

"Some thirteen hundred persons, mostly in families, congregated on our wharf in this city in November, 1866, and May and November, 1867; all of them were here for several days, and the larger part of the first company referred to remained nearly two weeks. We noticed that a considerable number of them could write, and more could read; that they bought in our city quantities of nails, tools, farming implements, &c., and that they had immense stores of baggage, including bedding, cooking utensils, and other articles likely to be of service and value to them anywhere. They were well behaved, not causing the slightest complaint from any one; in short, they seemed to be the pick of the very best of the race in goodness, religious zeal, intelligence, and promise of usefulness."

Dr. Thomas R. Clement, Surgeon United States Army, who was in charge of the Freedman's Hospital buildings at Savannah, and most opportunely allowed their use by the company of four hundred and fifty-one emigrants, for nearly three weeks last Spring, in a letter, dated November 6, 1868, remarks—

"I am pleased to state, that the appearance and promise of usefulness of the freed people who sailed from Savannah, Georgia, last May for Liberia, were highly creditable in every particular. They were perfectly orderly, and each seemed to wish to observe every rule for their government. I did not see one, in the least, intoxicated, and yet whiskey could be had on every

corner of the streets. A large number were religious and belonged to some one of the Evangelical churches. Religious services were held daily under the trees in the hospital yard. In a word, they were an intelligent, orderly, sober, and earnest company, and, in my opinion, will be successful in business, without reference to place or community, provided their rights are respected. I might add much more to their credit, but, perhaps, I have said already enough, and will close this brief letter by wishing every success to the Colonization Society, for, truly, theirs is a glorious work."

The Executive Committee, in providing for the emigrants colonized by the "Golconda," have been guided by long experience and an earnest desire to promote their best welfare. The same proportionate quantity of provisions, stores, and medicines have been furnished in each case, the excess with the people being very considerable, in consequence of but six hundred going on the first voyage, when supplies, &c., were laid in for six hundred and fifty; for four hundred, when but three hundred and twenty-one went on the second voyage; for four hundred and fifty, when only three hundred and twelve embarked on the third voyage; and for six hundred, when but four hundred and fifty-one were sent on the fourth and last voyage of our ship.

The supply of medicines on each occasion was made on the basis prepared by the late Dr. James W. Lugenbeel, one of the most conscientious and successful physicians ever in the employ of the Society in Liberia. And in the selection and purchase of the medicines, tools, provisions, and stores, the Committee have had the benefit of the large experience and counsel of Dr. James Hall, who was several years a practicing physician in Liberia, and to whom obligation is especially due for his gratuitous and important services.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named enrolled as Delegates for the year, as follows:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1869.

VERMONT.—Gen. John W. Phelps.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

CONNECTICUT—William S. Charnley, Esq.,* Charles L. Chaplain, Esq.,* Hon. Samuel H. Huntington,* Hon. Henry Barnard,* Rev. William W. Turner,* Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge,* Heman H. Barbour, Esq.,* Daniel Phillips, Esq.,* James B. Hosmer, Esq.,* Daniel P. Crosby, Esq.,* Charles Seymour, Esq.*

NEW YORK.—Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., William Tracy, Esq., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq.,* Moses Allen, Esq.,* Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman,* Sidney A. Schieffelin, Esq.,* Wm. B. Wedgwood, Esq.,* Thos. A. Davenport, Esq.,* Isaac T. Smith, Esq.,

* Not present.

NEW JERSEY.—Hon. Peter D. Vroom,* Rev. Edward R. Craven, D. D.,* Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.,* Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D.,* Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D.,* Rev. J. Kelsey Burr,* Dr. Joseph Cross.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William V. Pettit, Esq.,* Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.,* Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D.,* Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.,* Robert B. Davidson, Esq.,* Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, James M. Ferguson, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton,* Rev. John W. Dulles,* Arthur M. Burton, Esq.,* James P. Michellon, Esq.*

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to-nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Ropes were appointed such Committee, who subsequently reported, through their Chairman, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows :

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

The Chair appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows :

FOREIGN RELATIONS	{	Rev. John Maclean, D. D.,
	{	Hon. Peter Parker,
	{	Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.
FINANCE	{	Hon. Dudley S. Gregory,
	{	Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.,
	{	William Gunton, Esq.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.
AGENCIES	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Edward D. Marchant, Esq.
ACCOUNTS	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., James M. Ferguson, Esq., Isaac T. Smith, Esq.
EMIGRATION	{ William Tracy, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Dr. Joseph Cross.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1869.*

The Board of Directors met at ten o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The following action was had on motion of Mr. Gregory:

The Board, deeply concerned in the restoration of the health of its Financial Secretary and Treasurer, deprived by sickness from attending the present meeting, request the President and Rev. Drs. Maclean and Tracy and Ex-President Roberts to call on the Rev. William McLain, D. D., and communicate the great confidence of the Board in his services by his re-election, and to express the solicitude of the Society for his recovery.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Ex-President Roberts, and Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., for their very interesting and valuable addresses last evening, and that they be respectively requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the First Baptist Church for the use of their House of Worship, and to the Choir for their acceptable services.

At the request of the Board, the Rev. Dr. Pinney, who passed the months of September, October, and November last in Liberia, made a detailed statement of what he saw and of his impressions touching the wants of the Republic.

The appointed hour having arrived for the meeting of the Society, the Board took a recess, and at half-past twelve o'clock resumed its session.

Ex-President Roberts, by invitation, addressed the Board in relation to immigration and other leading interests of Liberia.

Dr. James Hall, as Agent for the ship "Golconda," presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Accounts:

To the President and Directors of the American Colonization Society:

GENTLEMEN: Your agent has the honor to hand you, herewith, his accounts for the past year, embracing the closing accounts of the third voyage of the ship Golconda, voyage C; the entire accounts of voyage D; together with his account current with the American Colonization Society, as its special agent, in the purchase and shipping of provisions, trade goods, and general outfit for emigrants, under the direction of the Financial Secretary of the Society.

These accounts, together with those heretofore audited and approved by this Board, embrace the operations of your agent for the period of two years, during which time, he has disbursed for the Society somewhat over one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. With the summary of the accounts of the ship for four entire voyages before him, he is enabled to furnish some important statistics of the expense of transporting emigrants at the present rate of charges for provisions, material, labor, &c.

First. The comparative expense of emigration by means of a vessel owned and sailed by the Society, or by charter, will be estimated. The word *estimate* is used, but *stated* or *proved* would more definitely express the meaning, for the figures are all taken from the amounts before you, or on file in the office of the Society. Round numbers are generally used, to make the matter more plain and indelible, but in all outlays, they are outside of the figures in the account. In case any question should arise in the mind of any member of the Board as to the accuracy of the estimates, it might be well to instruct the Committee on Accounts to examine and report thereon.

The first cost of the ship as she came in from sea, after an East India voyage, was \$26,000; repairs deemed necessary for, merely, a freighting vessel, \$4,000, making her actual cost, as such, \$30,000. Additional outlay, to fit her for an emigrant ship, as boats, berths, bulk-heads, ventilators, galley, cambooses, bakery, hatches, privies, water-casks, cans, feeding-utensils, &c., \$5,000; making the round sum of \$35,000. But in making an estimate of interest and depreciation in value of the ship annually, its cost, as a sailing vessel only, should be the base. Therefore, to begin:

Interest on cost, \$30,000, per annum, \$1,800, or for the two years.....	\$3,600
Depreciation in value, per annum, ten per cent. \$3,000, for two years.....	6,000
Entire bills of repair for two years, including first repair.....	12,000
Provisions, water, fuel, &c., for all on board, \$7,545, or say, \$8,000, per voyage....	32,000

Miscellaneous charges, as insurance, port charges, at home and in Liberia, wages of officers and crew, stevedores, &c., \$5,000 per voyage.....	24,000
Charges of entry and clearance at Charleston and Savannah, for sundry repairs, water, &c., &c., not paid by agent, two years.....	3,337
* Making the entire cost of emigrants and freight out and home.....	\$80,937
In comparing, the expenses of owning and chartering, all freight and passage-money home should be deducted, which, for the four voyages, amounts to.....	5,605
	<u>\$75,332</u>

Now for the expenses of charter. And in this, entire accuracy cannot be expected, but the lowest possible rate shall form the basis of our estimate.

At the time of the purchase of the *Golconda*, very many ships, of from eight to sixteen hundred tons, were lying idle in New York and Boston, but not one of the tonnage of the *Golconda*, to say nothing of peculiar fitness for our purpose, could be obtained for the voyage *out* only, via. Charleston, for less than \$15,000. One of eight hundred tons, and no rate, not insurable, was offered for \$12,000; and \$16,000 was offered for one of twelve hundred tons, and refused. In fact, no ship of the structure and capacity of the *Golconda* could be chartered for even \$15,000. As the price of provisions, material, wages, and common labor has not lessened for the past two years, your agent does not believe that a ship of one thousand tons could at any time, during that period, have been chartered for less than \$15,000. But, that there may be no question or cavil in the matter, he will assume, that a ship, of the capacity of the *Golconda*, could have been chartered, for four voyages during the past two years, for the average sum of \$12,500 per *voyage out*, all foreign port charges paid by the Society.

At that rate, the four charters at \$12,500 would make.....	\$50,000
Provisions, water, fuel, &c., for emigrants alone, \$6,000 per voyage.....	24,000
Specialities for emigrants on each voyage, before enumerated, allowing one-half saved or realized from sale, \$2,500 each voyage.....	10,000
Interest to date on the several charters, averaging ninety days from execution of charter-party, estimated at.....	3,000
One-half of outlay at Charleston or Savannah for port charges.....	1,668

	<u>\$88,668</u>
From which sum take the entire expense of sailing, as above.....	75,332
Leaves a balance in favor of our actual operations for two years of.....	<u>\$13,336</u>

In the mean time, the Society has had a ship under its own control; enjoys the prestige of having a "Colonization Ship;" a reliable, regular correspondence, under its immediate auspices, has been kept up with Liberia, and the emigrants have enjoyed comforts and conveniences that it would be vain to expect in ordinary chartered ships.

It should be noted, that in this estimate, the salary of your agent is not included, but the ordinary commission of two and a half per cent. on the sum disbursed by him, would more than double his salary, or the same, simply on the outlay for charter and other necessary charges, would more than equal it. Nor has the expense of the extra repairs, remetaling, &c., required tri-annually, been taken into the account. The ship being insured, when sold

or lost, it is but fair to calculate the proceeds would meet those extra charges, especially, with the ten per cent. added above, which, if saved and invested, would form a sinking fund with which another vessel could be supplied.

Second. Next comes our estimate of the actual expense of the emigrants out, *per capita*, together with the freight of stores and material for their six months' support in Liberia.

From the gross sum of the two years' expenses of the ship, as above, should be deducted the receipts for freight and passage chargeable, out, \$900, also the surplus stores landed for use of the Society's agent in Liberia, which average about \$1,500 per voyage, making \$6,000 for the four voyages. Deducting the sum of these two items, \$6,900, from the sum above, \$75,332, leaves \$68,432 as the actual net sum for transporting the Society's freight and emigrants for the past two years. The number of emigrants actually sent in the steerage of the ship by the Society is sixteen hundred and eighty-four, making the *per capita* rate of old and young \$40.64, or, at a rough estimate, as the ages of the emigrants are not at hand, about \$50 per adult, counting two under ten years as one adult. Deducting the freight of the Society, which may be estimated at \$1,800 per voyage, \$7,200 for the four voyages, leaves for passage and feeding of emigrants, with their effects, \$61,222, or a fraction over \$36.35 each, old and young, or say \$45 for the adults.

The expense of feeding the emigrants may be readily estimated. The cost of provisions, water, wood, &c., for all on board, is put down at \$8,000 per voyage. From this deduct \$2,000, estimated as required, for officers and crew, and \$1,500 as the average amount landed as surplus stores, making \$3,500, which leaves for use of emigrants per voyage, \$4,500, or \$18,000 for the four voyages, making the actual cost of provisioning a fraction less than eleven dollars each, old and young. But, it is proper to say, these latter estimates, although believed to be, in the main, correct, may be found to vary in different voyages, or even in a general summary as above; as we cannot come exactly at the cost of provisioning officers and crew, when all hands use the same meats and breadstuffs; and, the quantity of stores landed may also vary materially, depending upon the falling off of emigrants provided for, and the length of the voyage, as provisions and water are always put on board for sixty days out, and a like passage home, of the ship's company and probable passengers. The average of the passage out direct, falling short of forty days, there should be ever a large surplus of stores.

In closing these estimates and summary of expenses, it is proper to remark, that the most rigid economy has been enforced; and your agent feels bound to acknowledge that his efforts, in that way, have been most earnestly and ably seconded by the late master of the ship, Captain Lovett, who, during his entire service, seems to have considered his own interest and convenience secondary to that of the Society and passengers. The ship has been run as close to the wind as possible, consistent with safety—not a sky-sail or studding-sail on board, or gear with which one could be used. Her chand-

lery bills, per voyage, have been very low; and her disbursements on the coast, less than those of the Mary Caroline Stevens at any time; in one voyage, falling short of two hundred and fifty dollars, including kroomen's wages and port-charges. And here it may be remarked, that a vessel of her size, in the service of the Society, always light, and often in mere ballast trim, requires less outlay for sails and rigging than one in common freighting business; and can be run with safety, and would be considered insurable, where she would not be so, fully laden. Another thing is to be considered. In the regular business of the Society, leaving port, as she does, after the spring and autumnal equinoxes, and almost at once getting into the middle latitudes, where storms seldom occur, she is little likely to suffer damages from the weather; and when once in the trades, or on the coast, she may be considered, comparatively, as out of danger. Hence the repeated urgency of your agent that she should run uninsured.

Third. As to the present condition and whereabouts of the ship: She is in Liverpool, undergoing repairs for damages incurred in heavy gales on her passage to that port. On her arrival in the port of Baltimore from her last voyage, having run two years, at which period your agent advised the Board, at the time of her purchase, she would require more extended repairs, together with remetaling, he determining to have her thoroughly examined. (It should be remembered, that at the time or before her purchase, he was not allowed to open or bore her, but depended solely on a surface examination of her hull, and the testimony of the carpenter by whom she had been examined and repaired for several years. He reported her "a sound ship for one of her age," and so she stood on the books of the Underwriters.) Your agent entered upon this examination with no little anxiety, as the head caulker had informed him, after she had sailed on her last voyage, that he had found several plank under her stern that gave evidence of decay—not firm enough to bear the stroke of the mallet. He, therefore, ordered her to be thoroughly examined fore and aft on each side, in places most subject to decay. The decayed planks were also stripped from her stern, and pieces were removed amidships on each side, and all proved sound. She was then hoisted on the screw-dock, for the examination of her metal, and inspection by the agents of the Underwriters. The result was a most favorable report; not that "she was a sound ship for one of her age," but "*a sound ship, and worthy of confidence*," and so she is now rated in the books of the Underwriters. Her copper, or metal, was pronounced good for one year. One mast was condemned, and replaced by a new one; and the ship was put in good condition for freighting service in every respect, under direction of the inspectors of the port and The American Lloyds.

The Executive Committee had decided not to order her to the coast till Spring, and left it discretionary with the agent to lay her up, till that time or charter her. He decided upon the latter course, and she was taken up for Liverpool, at one thousand five hundred pounds for the voyage out, and subsequently for five hundred pounds home; the sum of which, at the then rate of gold and exchange, would make thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, of our currency, which, it was thought, would be somewhat remunerative. Previous

to her sailing, however, the rate of gold and exchange declined some ten or eleven per cent., rendering it barely possible to make the voyage a saving one. From the report of the master and your agent's correspondents, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool, to whose counsel he commended the master, in case of difficulty of any kind, it appears, that the actual damage to the ship has been slight, simply a working of the wood ends, forward and aft, in consequence of very severe gales, with a heavy cargo on board. The survey ordered the ship to be remetaled, and the wood ends and butts iron bolted, above her metal, which, by last advices, was being done, and it was expected she would be loaded forthwith for her voyage home. It would be premature to attempt any estimate of the financial results of this voyage. A profit certainly cannot be expected; but it is believed that any outlay over the income from the voyage will be found in the improved condition of the ship, with a new suit of metal, and additional fastenings, new rigging, and canvass.

Whatever may be the expense incurred by repairs here and in Liverpool, provided she returns safely to port, one thing is certain, that the Society will have a good sound ship, in every way fitted for its service; that, barring accidents, may be run for three years, at the same expense per annum, as for the two past; and your agent believes, that she will outlast two more suits of metal after the present, in such service as the Society will require of a ship. It is an old adage among those who know best, that the hull timbers of a ship, sound at six years of age, will outlast all upper works that are likely to be put on her; although we cannot hope, that the Golconda will run till she turns to dust bodily, like the "deacon's famous one-horse shay."

It may not be improper to advise the Board that a bill passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, and was only laid over till the present session in the Senate, that some trifling alterations might be made, which, if it becomes a law, will materially increase the expenses of emigration, and render it almost a necessity that the Society should sail its own ship. The special provisions of the bill require that none but a large vessel can be used in transporting steerage emigrants; that the number, in proportion to the space and tonnage, must be materially lessened; bulk-heads, ventilators, and fixtures materially increased; hospitals for male and female passengers, doctors, nurses, stewards, and stewardesses be provided in due proportion. This all proves the necessity of a large ship, specially fitted for transporting steerage passengers; and when taken into consideration, together with the facts before adduced, that emigration can be more economically carried on by sailing our own ship than by charter, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Golconda may long be available for the purpose. Even in case the funds of the Society should not enable it to make more than one voyage a year, it would be, in all respects, better policy to allow her to lie idle the rest of the time, rather than depend on chartering.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your very obedient servant,

JAMES HALL,

Agent for Ship Golconda.

BALTIMORE, *January 14, 1869.*

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Accounts Report that they have found the Books of the Society and the Accounts of Dr. Hall, Agent of the ship Golconda, correctly kept and properly vouched, and they recommend that the same be approved.

Mr. Marchant, from the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Agencies beg leave to offer the following Report: That the Executive Committee of this Society have the subject in charge, and that any further action in the matter should be referred to them.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn, to meet this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

7½ O'CLOCK P. M., *January 20, 1869.*

The Board met this evening, the President in the chair.

The Report of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read this morning by Mr. Tracy, as Chairman, was taken up, and, after being considered at length, on motion, the Report was accepted and the accompanying resolutions were adopted.

The amendment to Article Fifth of the Constitution, to strike out the words "previous to," and insert in their stead "ending on the day of," proposed and approved at the last meeting, of the Board, was called up, and, on the question being taken, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had occurred to them needing their consideration. On motion the Report was accepted.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report,

which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Auxiliary Societies, Report: That they perceive with satisfaction the revived and hearty interest now taken by some of these branches of our National Institution in the work which has so long received their support. And so vastly augmented has become the responsibility of the friends of African Colonization, since the desire to emigrate has spread with knowledge of the subject and freedom of choice, that the Parent Society looks with anxiety to its auxiliaries, indulging the earnest desire that they will rally to the duty of the hour and greatly increase their benefactions to this rising and commanding cause. To this end and to assist the American Society in its work, it is of the highest importance that the Auxiliaries should, by full delegations, be represented at the annual meetings. Thus, and thus only, can be secured that intimacy of relationship and thorough understanding of the progress, the wants, and the purposes of colonization enterprise, which is essential to harmony of action and the concentration of all the energies of the friends of the cause.

The many and widely separated parts of the country, where colored men are now residing, indicate the fact that an Auxiliary Society in any State of the Union would find work at its own door, while the renewed devotion to the Union of the whole number of States make the work one of common interest, to which the people of the United States are called by the highest patriotism and enlarged philanthropy. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following, viz:

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of the work, that all the Auxiliaries of this Society should come up to the exigencies of the occasion, by enlarging their contributions and awakening an increased interest in their respective regions; and we recommend the formation of Auxiliary Societies in the States and parts of the country where none now exist, and where it is thought the cause would be thereby promoted.

Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Samson, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider and devise some method of rendering effective aid, in co-operation with the Government of Liberia, in furnishing additional facilities for general education in the settlements of that Republic.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Malcom, it was

Resolved, That we tender our grateful thanks to Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, for his generous gift of £1,000, for the passage and settle-

ment in Liberia of emigrants selected with reference to their fitness, "to promote the regeneration of Africa."

Resolved, That the Board entertain a grateful sense of the valuable aid afforded the Society by the benefactions of their late colleague, the late Hon. Edward Coles, and of his family.

Letters of apology for absence at this meeting were presented from Edward Coles, Esq., Philadelphia, January 16, and Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Philadelphia, January 18, 1869.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to our President for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Coppinger for the faithful and acceptable manner in which he has performed the duties of Secretary of this meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the minutes of this evening and devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1870, at twelve o'clock M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Samson, and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL REPORT AND MINUTES OF THE BOARD.

We give up the present number of the Repository to the Fifty-Second Annual Report of the Society, and the Proceedings of the Board of Directors, at their session held last month. These afford much information relative to the condition and prospects of the Society and of Liberia. The work in this country, almost suspended during the war, has greatly revived, and there is a growing desire on the part of the intelligent and enterprising people of color of the South to emigrate to a Republic where alone they can fully attain self-government, liberty, and equality. Generous aid is earnestly invited to settle those who have voluntarily chosen to go to Liberia to improve their own condition and to elevate their race

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Intelligence from the African Republic to the 11th of January has been received. "The emigrants for the most part are doing well, and quite a number have put up their houses and moved in them," writes the Agent of the Society at Bassa. Those at Monrovia are stated "to be in good health." The "Samson" arrived out on the 16th of December, after a passage of thirty-seven days, landing her passengers in safety. The death, on the night of the 8th of January, at his residence at Monrovia, of Hon. B. V. R. James, is a calamity greatly to be deplored. The Legislature was still in session, but would probably adjourn about the 20th of January.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1869.

VERMONT.		
<i>Ascutneyville</i> —Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	\$5 00	
RHODE ISLAND.		
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$122.)		
<i>Providence</i> —Robert H. Ives, \$40;		
G. Hail, \$12; James Y. Smith		
& Nichols, Amos D. Smith,		
each \$10; Miss A. L. Harris,		
Gilbert Congdon, Stillman		
Weich, each \$5; B. White, \$3;		
W. C. Snow, \$2; A. Caswell \$1..	93 00	
<i>Warren</i> —G. M. Fessenden, L.		
Hoar, S. P. Child, each \$1.....	3 00	
<i>Bristol</i> —R. Rogers, Mrs. R. Rogers		
and sister, each \$10; Mrs.		
L. S. French, Mrs. Sarah Peck,		
each \$3.....	26 00	
	122 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
<i>Bolton</i> —Rev. Israel Hills.....	5 60	
<i>Greenville</i> —Mrs. Mary J. Hale....	1 00	
<i>Manchester</i> —Mrs. A. H. Brown....	40	
By Rev. I. Hills.....	7 00	
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$140.)		
<i>New London</i> —Mrs. Coleby Chew,		
Miss J. S. Richards, each \$6;		
W. C. Crump. Mrs. Lockwood,		
Mrs. Frances Allyn, Dr. Eal-		
lam, Mrs. N. Billings, each \$5;		
Miss E. E. Law, Miss C. E.		
Rainey, each \$3.....	43 00	
<i>Norwich</i> —James Hubbard, \$25;		
Gen. Williams, \$20; G. Green,		
\$15; Charles Osgood, B. W.		
Tompkins, D. W. Coit, each		
\$10; J. Huntington, C. Spaul-		
dington, Geo. Perkins, each \$2;		
Frank Johnson, \$1.....	97 00	
	147 00	
NEW YORK.		
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$830.)		
<i>New York City</i> —H. K. Corning,		
Mrs. F. F. Chrystie, Miss M.		
Few, Henry Young, each \$100;		
Guy Richards, Mrs. John C.		
Tillotson, Mrs. Daniel Lord,		
Mrs. M. W. Boorman, each \$50;		
John P. Crosby, \$75; Wm.		
Dennistoun, Ira Bliss, Burr		
Wakeman, ea. \$25; Mrs. Hor-		
ace Holden, Mrs. Burr Wake-		
man, ea. \$20; Mrs. A. C. Brown,		
Mrs. Thomas Egleston, ea. \$10).	810 00	
<i>Schenectady</i> —Charles H. Ma-		
thews.....	20 00	
	830 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
<i>Philadelphia</i> —F. G. Schultz.....	10 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....	124 00	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
NEW HAMPSHIRE— <i>Claremont</i> —		
Simeon Ide, to Jan. 1, 1870, \$5;		
<i>Dover</i> —Dr. Nath. Low, to Jan.		
1, 1870, \$3; Edward J. Lane, to		
Jan. 1, 1870, \$2; by Rev. J. K.		
Converse.....	10 00	
VERMONT— <i>Newbury</i> —P. W.		
Ladd, to Oct. 1, 1868, \$1; <i>Wood-</i>		
<i>stock</i> —Lyndon A. Marsh, for		
1869, \$1.....	2 00	
MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Sharon</i> —Rev.		
A. P. Chute, for 1869, by Rev.		
Dr. Tracy.....	1 00	
CONNECTICUT— <i>South Windsor</i> —		
Sam'l T. Wolcott, to Jan. 1, 1870		
NEW JERSEY— <i>Elizabeth</i> —Mrs.		
Laura Crittenton, for 1869.....	1 00	
PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Philadelphia</i> —		
Miss Mary R. Tatem, to May 1,		
1870, by R. B. Davidson, Esq,		
\$1; <i>Wilkins</i> —Robert Griffin, for		
1869, \$1.....	2 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA— <i>Mullen's De-</i>		
<i>pot</i> —Erwin A. Reeves, on acct.		
GEORGIA— <i>House Creek</i> —Willis		
M. Fuller, for 1869.....	1 00	
INDIANA— <i>Rockville</i> —Rev. W. Y.		
Allen, for 1869, \$1; <i>Aurora</i> —		
Rev. A. W. Freeman, for 1869, \$1	2 00	
Repository.....	21 50	
Donations.....	1,114 00	
Miscellaneous.....	124 00	
Total.....	\$1,259 50	

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